

## Computer work may clarify images in Bronson film

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processed at the Eastman Kodak Co. in Dallas in 1963.

"He said the film was of no value because it didn't show the book depository building," Bronson said. "I didn't realize myself that the building was not there until a couple of weeks ago."

Told last week that the film showed the building and two men in a car, Bronson said he "almost assumed a window." Kennedy asked whether Bronson was "certain that's the film that we asked for" in 1963.

"Whether or not we actually are has you and me going down, of course I was in a way of knowing that," Kennedy said. "Whatever was reported there is (Bronson) was what we saw."

Bronson's source, captured and shot to Kennedy's head at the top, informed him that the underpass on Elm Street, Jacque

line Kennedy died in his park suit, can be seen in the rear seat after realizing her husband had been shot.

The Bronson film of the head shot taken at a greater distance and above (and in detail) is not an original as the Zapruder film.

On occasions earlier Bronson used a Minolta camera to snap a color photo of the first shot that struck Kennedy in the head.

Bronson, who at the time was chief engineer for the construction, Co. that built the Dealey Plaza underpass, also has film of the assassination while perched atop a pedestal at the southwest corner of Main and Houston streets, aiming across Dealey Street toward Elm Street.

He said he took that part of the film that showed the school book depository building when an ambulance arrived near Houston and Elm streets in response to a call to aid a man who had

an epileptic seizure.

The revolving red-flame light on the ambulance is visible in Bronson's film while the vehicle was near the Dealey Plaza, a few blocks from Elm. The police radio shows the ambulance arrived about 12:23 p.m. and left for Parkland Memorial Hospital at 12:34 p.m.

When he was joined six minutes later by the sound of the first gun, Bronson said he quickly grabbed his Minolta and took all his film of the assassination while perched atop a pedestal at about the time the first bullet struck Kennedy in the back, shortly after the vehicle turned onto Elm from Dealey Street.

The resulting photo represents the first full view of the presidential limousine during the first 12 years after the first shot.

Zapruder who filmed from the per-

haps missed the first shot when the limousine moved behind a tall sign on Elm Street, was positioned at Bronson Street from the opposite side of Elm without a sign to block his view, photographed Zapruder and has memory on the perpiles during this first hit.

The photo also shows James W. Earl Ray, the "man" who has been identified as the man who was conducting a 1-man political protest around the Dealey Plaza when the president was killed several feet away. Wirt can be seen in Bronson's photo of the first shot with his umbrella fully open and above his head while walking on the north side of Elm on Dealey Plaza.

Wirt was recently summoned before the House Assassinations Committee that he didn't see the first shot struck Kennedy because "he was walking forward." Apparently he was walking in front of me for some few steps."

The committee's panel of photographic experts has discounted the possibility of human figures in the only other known movie film of the 6th floor window of the school book depository.

Robert Hughes, who was standing only several feet to the east of Bronson, took an 8-frame sequence of 8mm color film showing both the presidential limousine and the school book depository. His film shows the limousine in the Dealey Plaza, crosses and ends about five seconds later as the vehicle completed the turn in front of the depository, about six seconds before the first shot was fired.

The Hughes film was analyzed by the law enforcement agencies. Main, for a special CBS-TV report on the Kennedy assassination. In 1973, Main's preliminary report stated it detected "definite

movement of an object in the 6th floor corner window" but could not identify it.

Using techniques varying from the 8mm sequence to computer processing of the Hughes film, the FBI concluded no moving object within the double window.

Okala, however, studied Hughes film and disagreed with the analysis that the Bronson film was "definitely" better quality than the Hughes film, which is overexposed. He stated that a "3-stop range" separates the exposures between the two films. Both underexposed portions are greenish, appearing in the 6th and 7th frames, while the overexposed portions are brownish, appearing in the 8th and 9th frames. The 6th frame is also darker than the 7th frame.